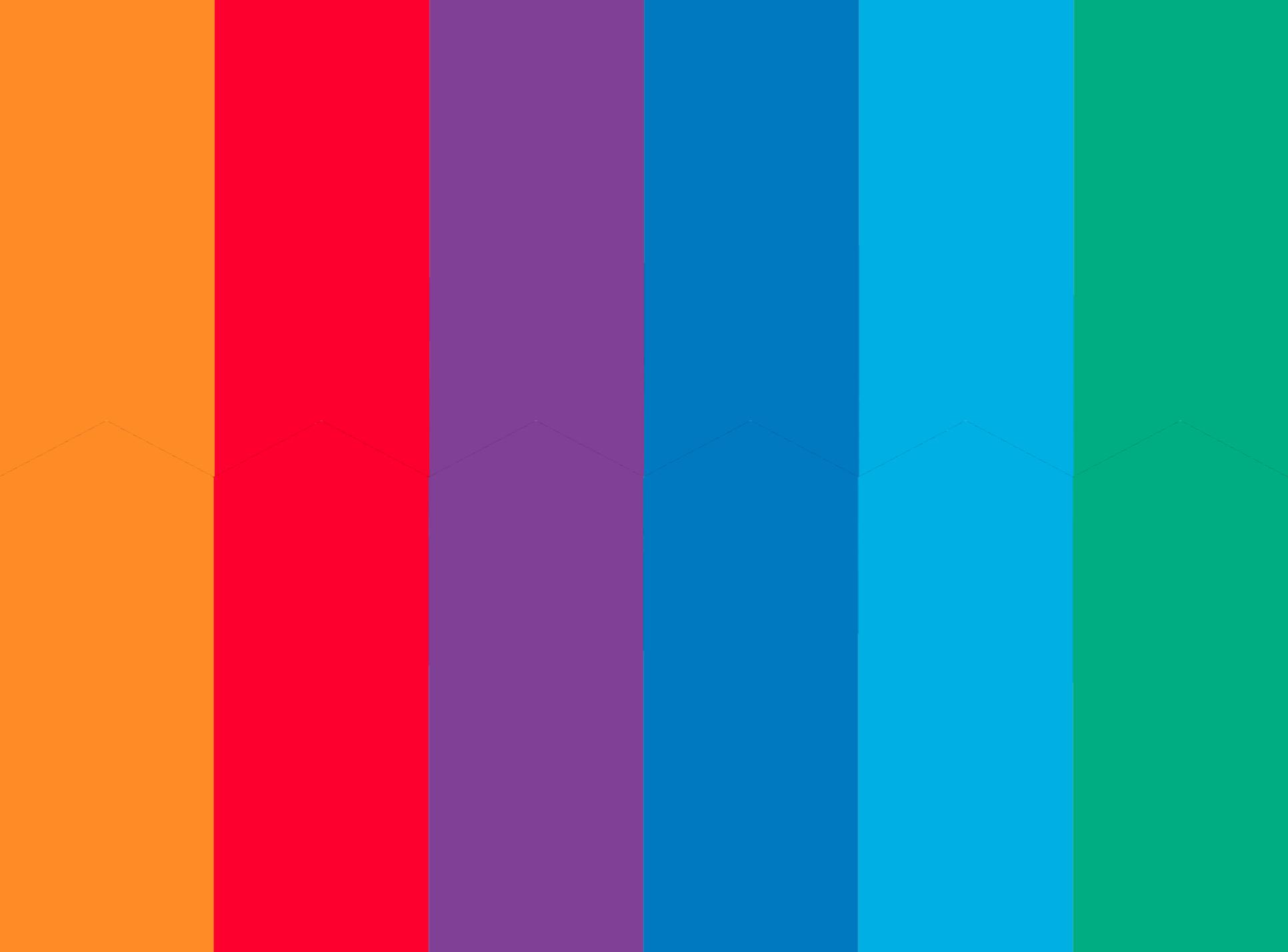




Resilient States · Safer Lives





CDEMA

C A R I B B E A N
D I S A S T E R E M E R G E N C Y
M A N A G E M E N T A G E N C Y

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CDEMA

**C A R I B B E A N
DISASTER EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

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Participating States:

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, The Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Republic of Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.



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C A R I B B E A N
D I S A S T E R E M E R G E N C Y
M A N A G E M E N T A G E N C Y

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CDEMA, the CDM Strategy and Strengthening Private- Public Partnership

Andria Grosvenor
Planning and Business Development Manager,
CDEMA

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

Introduction to CDEMA

The CDM Strategy

Strengthening Public-Private
Partnership



OVERVIEW OF CDEMA

CDEMA

- ❑ CDEMA transitioned from CDERA on Sept 1, 2009.
- ❑ CDERA was originally established by an Inter-governmental Agreement signed in Grenada in Sept 1991 at the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).



CDEMA

CDEMA'S MANDATE

Mitigating or eliminating as far as practicable the immediate consequences of disasters in Participating States.

Immediate and coordinated response to disasters in Participating States (PS)

Mobilize and coordinate disaster relief from governmental and non-governmental organizations for affected Participating States

To promote the establishment, enhancement and maintenance of disaster response capabilities among **Participating States**

Disaster loss reduction and development of a culture of safety

CDEMA

- ❑ CDEMA was established on principles of inter-governmental cooperation as the region recognised that there were a number of small states with large vulnerabilities and limited individual capacity which could be collectively harnessed.
- ❑ CDEMA coordinates the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM)
- ❑ CDEMA is the Champions the advancement of the CDM Strategy in the Caribbean



CDEMA

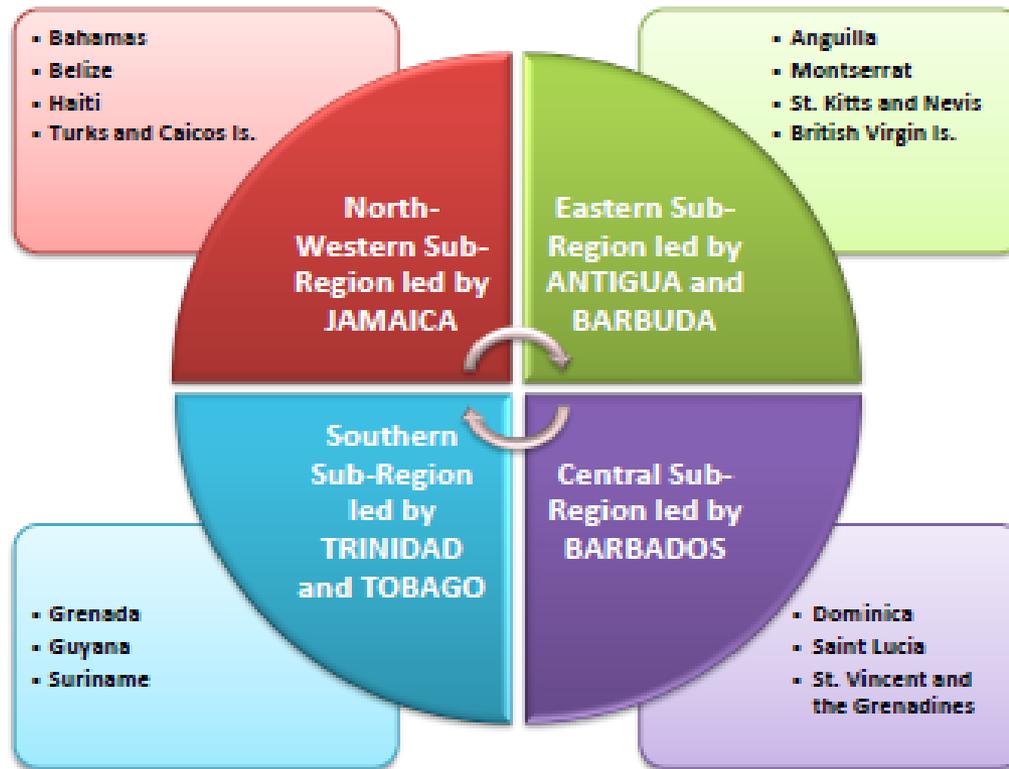
Participating States

1. Anguilla
2. Antigua
3. Bahamas
4. Barbados
5. Belize
6. British Virgin Islands
7. Dominica
8. Grenada
9. Guyana
10. Jamaica
11. Montserrat
12. St Kitts and Nevis
13. Saint Lucia
14. St Vincent and the Grenadines
15. Trinidad & Tobago
16. Turks & Caicos Islands
17. Haiti
18. Suriname



CDEMA

CDEMA's SUB-REGIONAL ORGANISATION





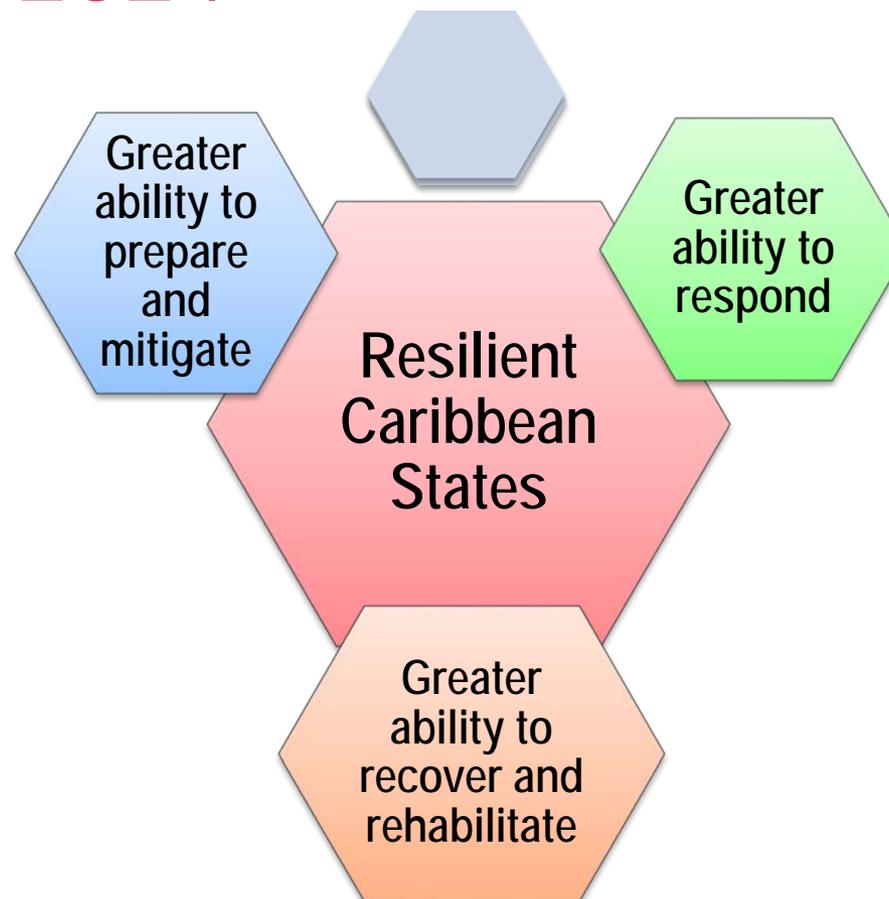
CDM AND THE CDM STRATEGY

What is CDM?

- ▶ CDM is the management of **all hazards** through **all phases** of the disaster management cycle by **all peoples** - *public and private sectors, all segments of civil society and the general population*
- ▶ CDM involves **risk reduction & management** and **integration of vulnerability assessment** into the development planning process



RESILIENCE - Unifying Theme for 2014-2024



Climate Change will have a significant impact on the expected future losses. In the Caribbean, climate change will contribute an additional US \$1.4B to expected annual losses by 2050.

GAR 2015



Future Desired State – Resilience Agenda

National, regional and sectoral institutions with adequate/minimum standards of capacity to deliver the CDM program

Knowledge management which is applied for fact-based decision-making

Disaster resilience which is enhanced within key sectors of the economy

Operational readiness at regional, national, sectoral and local levels

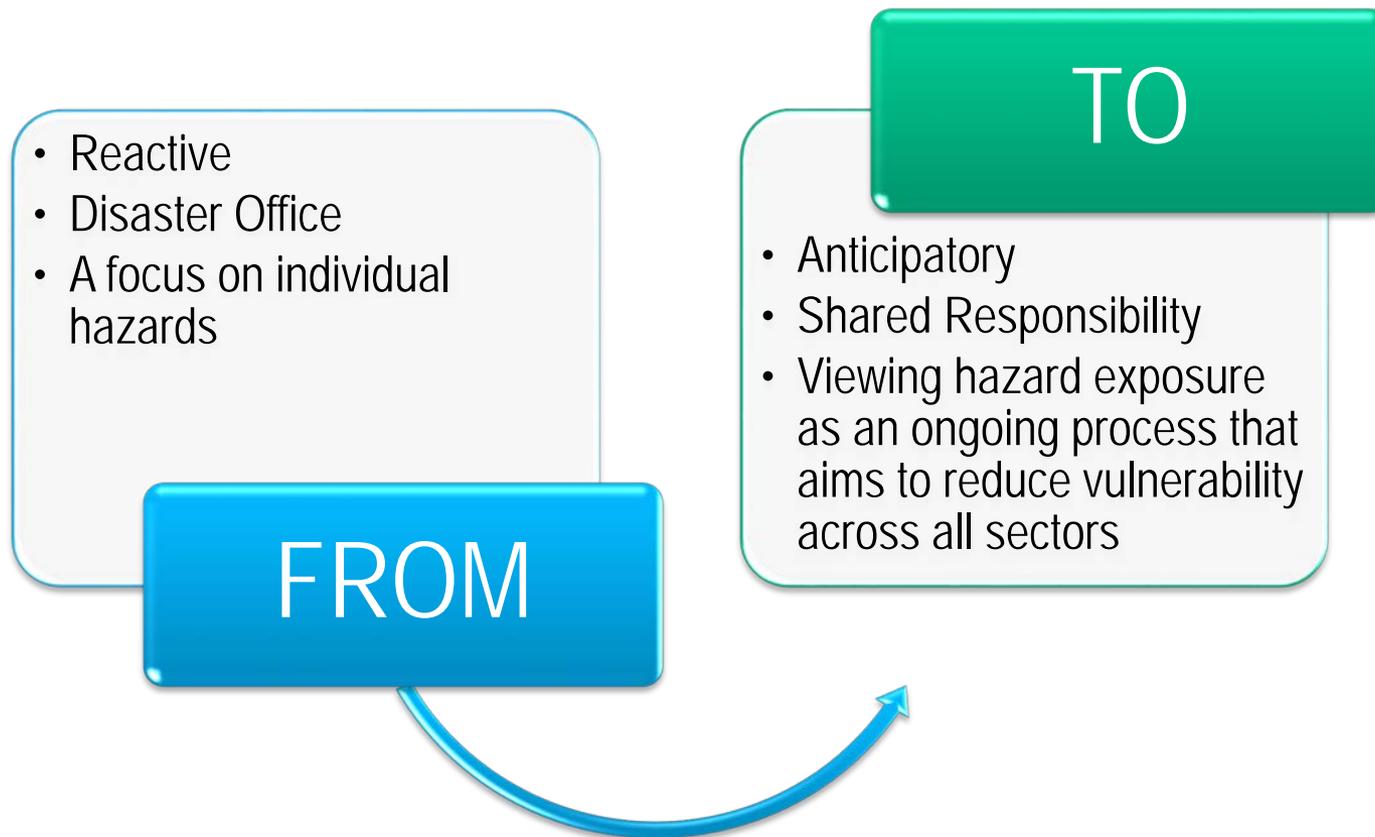
Harmonized governance of CCA and DRR programming

Community resilience which has been enhanced for the most vulnerable with gender concerns addressed at all stages and levels

Resource allocation which underpins the ability to deliver the strategy

COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM)

CDM – A PARADIGM SHIFT



COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM)

Benefits of the CDM Approach

- Emphasizes natural hazard risk reduction
- Promotes a “culture of safety”
- Recognizes that strengthening disaster preparedness for better response is critical
- Encourages strategic partner alliances
- Promotes transparency and accountability
- Advocates for empowering of sector partners to (take responsibility) and lead dissemination and advocacy with their constituency



New Aspects of the CDM Strategy 2014-2024 for Embracing Resilience

Expanded stakeholder base with the inclusion of the merging priority sectors
- (i) Physical and Environmental Planning and (ii) Finance and Economic
Development.

Strengthened public-private partnerships within all the sector groupings
going forward.

Focus on a more strategically aligned and integrated risk management
approach, where climate change considerations are integrated into priority
sectors allowing for the application of appropriate interventions

Enhanced results-oriented programming and monitoring through the
elaboration of an Implementation Plan and an Online Monitoring and
Evaluation System

REGIONAL GOAL

Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management

CDM PRIORITY AREAS

PRIORITY AREA 1 (PA 1)
Strengthened institutional arrangements for CDM

▶ 1



PRIORITY AREA 2 (PA 2)
Increased and sustained knowledge management and learning for CDM

▶ 2



PRIORITY AREA 3 (PA 3)
Improved integration of CDM at sectoral levels

▶ 3



PRIORITY AREA 4 (PA 4)
Strengthened and sustained community resilience

▶ 4



REGIONAL OUTCOMES

Regional Outcome 1.1 (RO1.1)
National Disaster Organizations and CDEMA CU are strengthened for effective support of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDM in Participating States

Regional Outcome 1.2 (RO1.2)
CDM is integrated into policies, strategies and legislation by Participating States

Regional Outcome 1.3 (RO1.3)
Development Partners' programming aligned to CDM programming and priorities

Regional Outcome 1.4 (RO1.4)
Strengthened coordination for preparedness, response and recovery at the national and regional levels

Regional Outcome 1.5 (RO1.5)
CDM programming is adequately resourced

Regional Outcome 2.1 (RO2.1)
Regional Disaster Risk Management Network for informed decision-making at all levels improved

Regional Outcome 2.2 (RO2.2)
Integrated systems for fact-based policy and decision making established

Regional Outcome 2.3 (RO2.3)
Incorporation of community and sectoral based knowledge into risk assessment improved

Regional Outcome 2.4 (RO2.4)
Educational and training materials for CDM standardized, improved and applied in the region

Regional Outcome 3.1 (RO3.1)
Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved

Regional Outcome 3.2 (RO3.2)
Hazard information integrated into development planning and work programming for priority sectors

Regional Outcome 3.3 (RO3.3)
Incentive programmes developed and applied for the promotion of the risk reduction/ CCA in infrastructure investment in priority sectors

Regional Outcome 4.1 (RO4.1)
Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied

Regional Outcome 4.2 (RO4.2)
Community-based Disaster Management capacity built/ strengthened for vulnerable groups

Regional Outcome 4.3 (RO4.3)
Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded

Regional Outcome 4.4 (RO4.4)
Community Livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

GENDER

CLIMATE CHANGE

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

PRIORITY AREA 3: Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved

2024

RO3.1 Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved

Number of Participating States with sector specific DRM plans that have been implemented

18

RO3.2 Hazard information integrated into development planning and work programming for priority sectors

Number of Participating States that have integrated normative requirements for risk mitigation

18

RO3.3 Incentive programmes developed and applied for the promotion of risk reduction/ CCA in infrastructure investment in priority sectors

Number of Participating States applying incentive programmes for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

18

RO4.1 Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied

Percentage of vulnerable communities in Participating States with a standard community disaster programme in place **75%**

RO4.2 Community-Based Disaster Management capacity built/strengthened for vulnerable groups

Percentage of vulnerable communities with a standard multi-hazard community disaster plan which addresses vulnerable groups **75%**

RO4.3 Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded

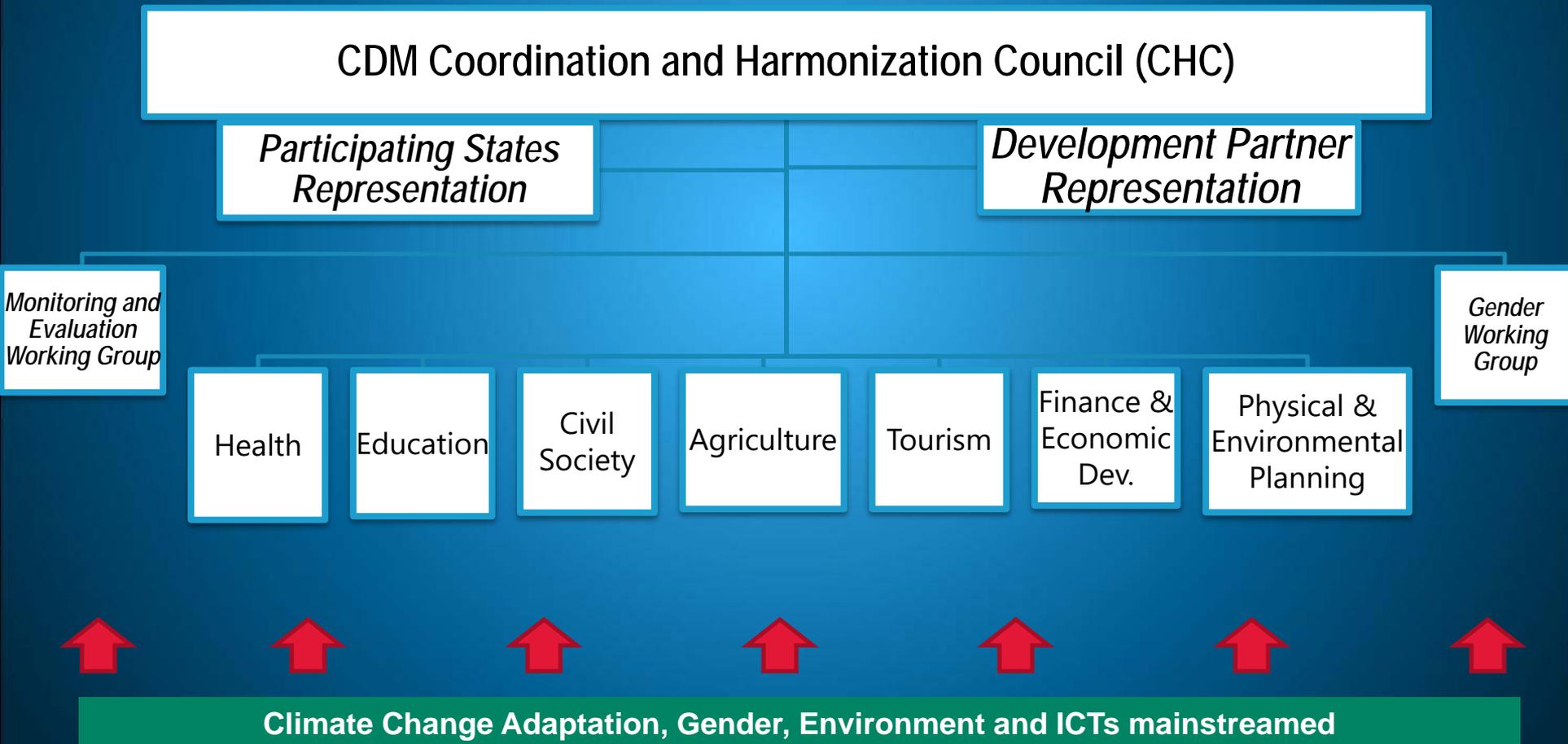
Number of Participating States that completed a multi hazard communication strategy at community level **18**

Number of Participating States having appropriate multi-hazard EWS **9**

RO4.4 Community livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management

Percentage change in the average value (USD) of insurance for communities **Pending**

CDM Governance Mechanism: Structure





STRENGTHENING PRIVATE-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP

Generally, 93% of companies experiencing a disaster go out of business **within 5 years**



CASE STUDY

HURRICANE IVAN IMPACT IN CAYMAN



10th Anniversary of Hurricane Ivan

Cayman Islands

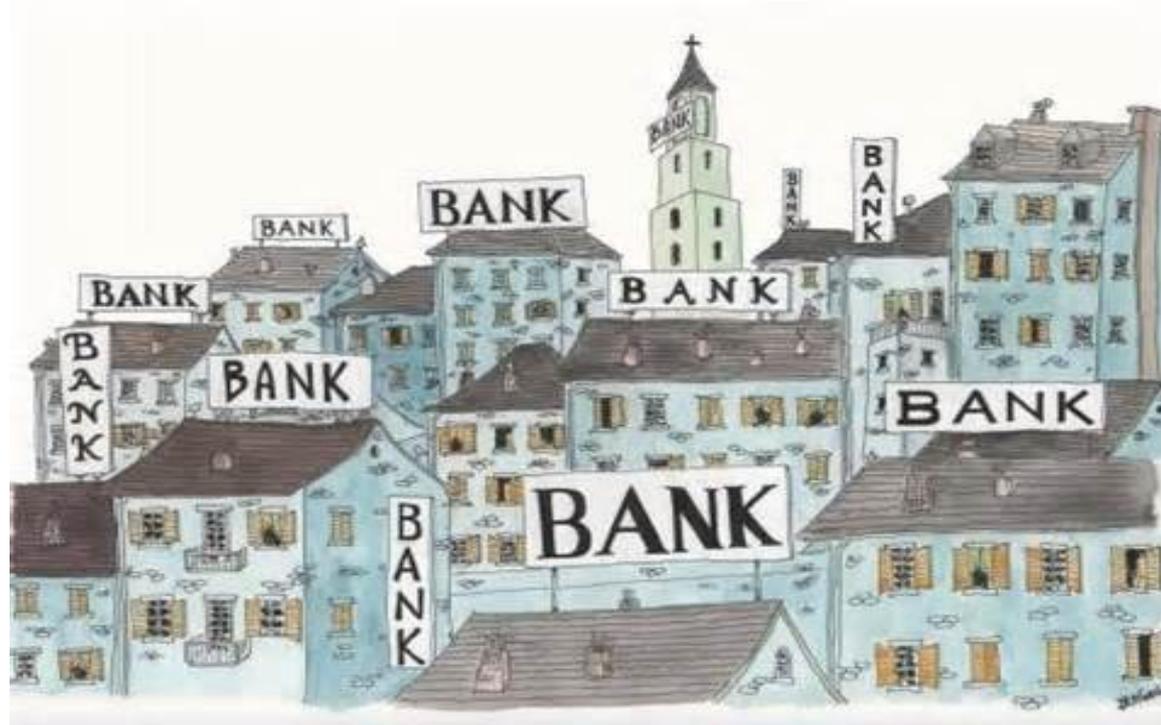
Thousands of homes as well as commercial and residential complexes were wiped out.

During that period, heroic rescues took place.

70% of Grand Cayman's homes were severely damaged and more than half of the vegetation, and most cars and boats destroyed. Power lines fell and roads were damaged or blocked by debris.

RECOVERY

- ❖ Financial sector businesses, including most retail banks, resumed operation within 5 days of storm's passage.



BUSINESS CONTINUITY IN CAYMAN

- During a post-hurricane survey among banks, 93% reported having BCPs before the hurricane, and 83% said the plans made a positive difference in recovery;
- Those without BCPs were closed for longer periods;
- Government and private sector joined together to focus on the financial sector first.

KEY LESSONS

- Resumption of business was critical for the national recovery effort;
- BCP requires resources, and has to be a priority at the highest level, of both the organization and the country;
- Process of BCP provides a good foundation for recovery, even if plan does not envisage all eventualities;
- Continual review, planning never ends;



AIM

OPEN
for businesssm

WHERE ARE WE?

- ❖ Initiated some PPP engagements through the CDM
- ❖ BCP training and engagements
- ❖ MOU signed with Tropical Shipping

- ❖ Moving towards a more strategic engagement with the ARISE.
- ❖ Strong PPP is the engine behind resilience, sustainable development and building back better after a disaster



Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)

Mission

Build resilient societies capable of facing disasters with an empowered private sector that will work along with the public sector and others to achieve the seven targets of the Sendai Framework in a transparent and inclusive manner, in order to generate a local impact that makes the difference.

ARISE Commitments

ARISE members have agreed to 5 commitments

- ❖ Raise public-awareness to disaster risk reduction
- ❖ Influence
- ❖ Share Knowledge
- ❖ Catalyze
- ❖ Implement

How can ARISE help you?

ARISE contemplates seven working streams and a financial fund for business' DRR-related project development. Projects can be executed anywhere in the world through cooperation work with local and national entities and hence, contributing to Sustainable Development.



How to create the conditions necessary so that companies invest in disaster risk reduction to not only preserve their own business continuity, but protect the communities where their workforce and customers reside, thus contributing (not undermining) communities prevention, mitigation and preparedness plans and actions.

How to build resilience in markets systems so that markets are more resilient during disasters so that they continue to supply the products and services upon which the poorest and most vulnerable depend?

The role that markets play in building the resilience or increasing the vulnerability of the poorest and most vulnerable, can markets operate so that when a disaster occurs a human crisis doesn't follow

The potential that markets have to exacerbate risks (such as food price shocks) or create artificial security in high risk environments, such as levees or utilities that appear resilient but that will fail with catastrophic consequences when a disaster strikes.

How to link risk assessment and hazard mapping with PMSD in order to make it a "pre-disaster" tool? How PMSD could be used before a disaster happens?



A private sector committed to DRR could influence public investment to be targeted at materials, systems, and technological solutions that build and support resilient communities and recognise the interdependence between business resilience and government effective policies to promote win-win situation for both the business and the public.

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CDM STRATEGY BIENNIAL REPORTING PLATFORM

10th CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE ON
COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM)

Dec 4th - 8th, 2017
Nassau, The Bahamas

SAVE THE DATE!

CDM: The Road To Resilience

Check Point 2017
Building Resilience Through Partnership



Tel: 246-434-4880
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THANK YOU